

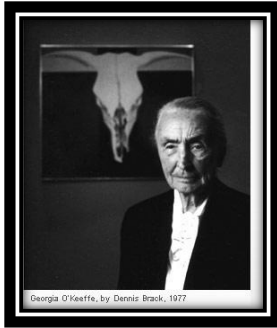
# Liberty Pines Academy



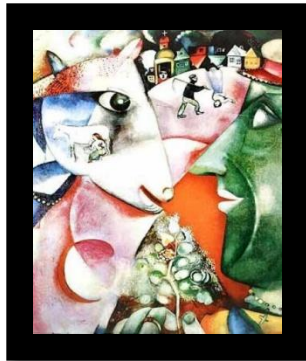
**10901 Russell Sampson Rd.  
Saint Johns, FL 32259**

# Meet the Artist

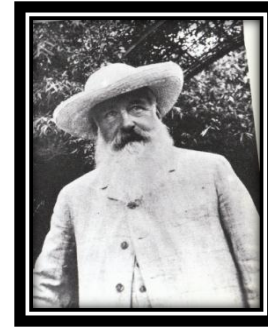
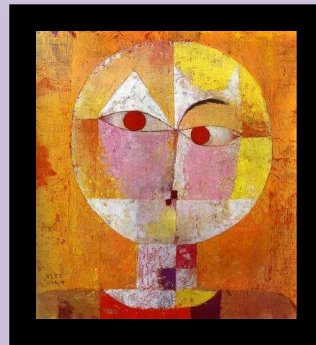
## Famous Painters



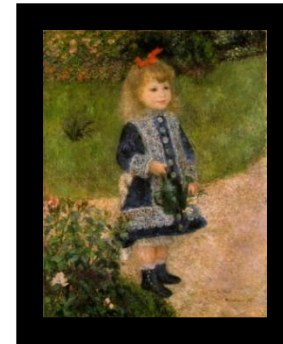
**O'Keeffe**



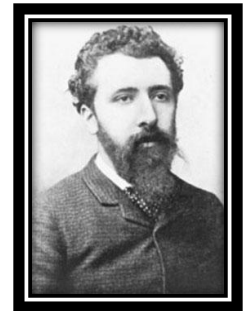
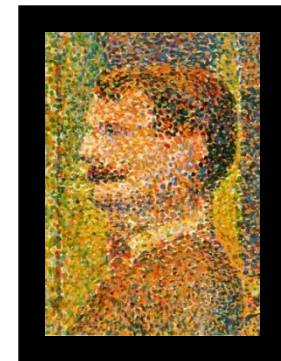
**Klee**



**Monet**



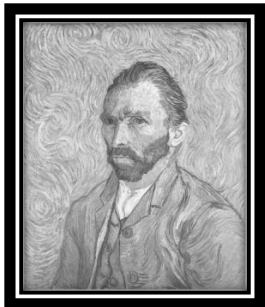
**Renoir**



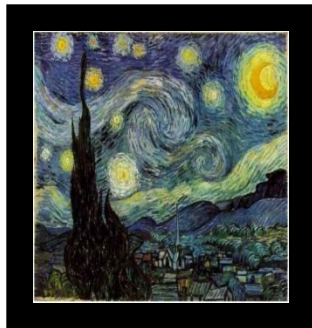
**Seurat**



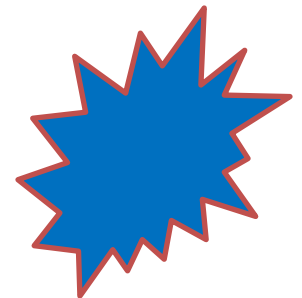
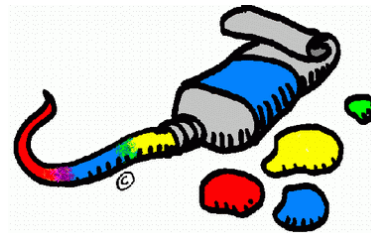
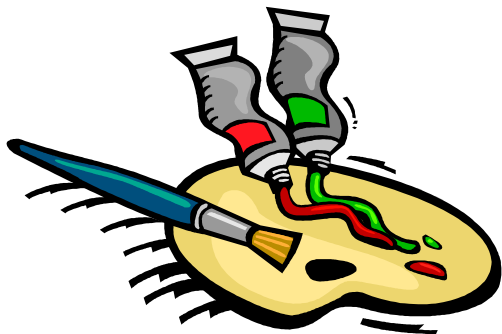
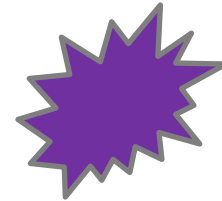
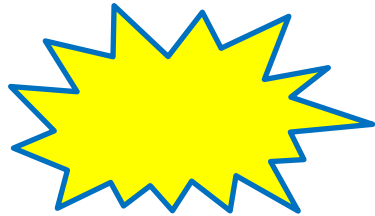
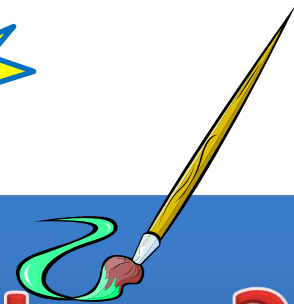
**Chagall**

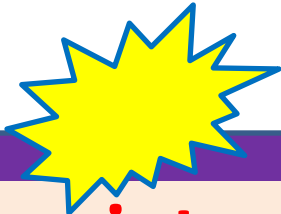


**Van Gogh**

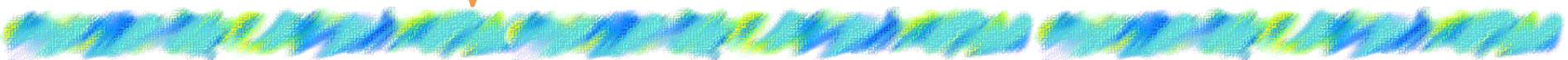
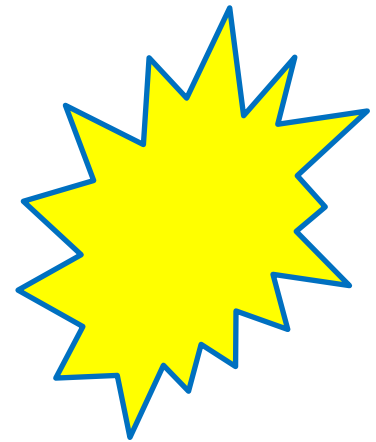
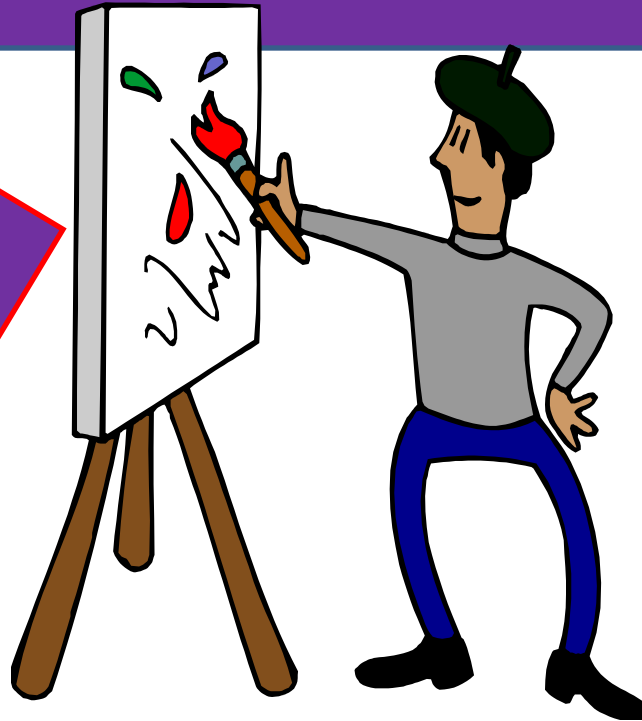
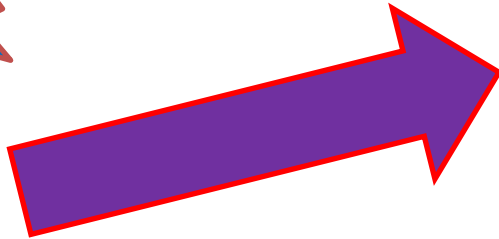


# What is a Painter ?





A **painter** is an artist who creates pictures by using **colored paints** to a two dimensional, prepared, flat surface.





Artists use line, **color**,  
**tone**, **texture**,

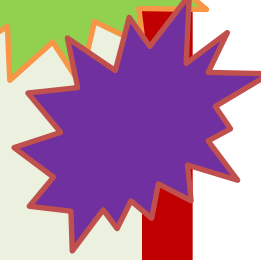
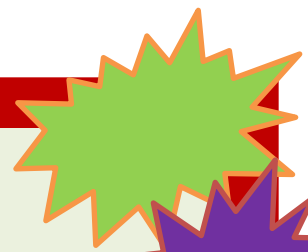
and **SHAPE** in many and different ways

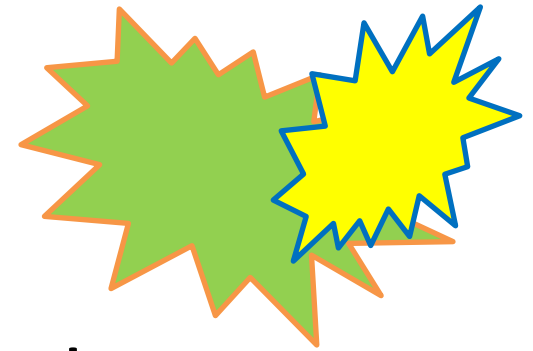
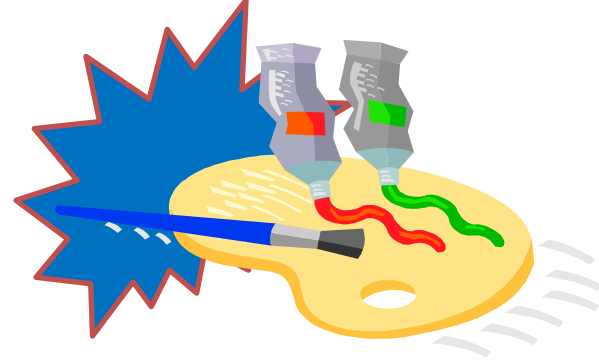
to give a painting a feeling of

**v**  **lume,**

**s p a c e**, **move** **ment,**

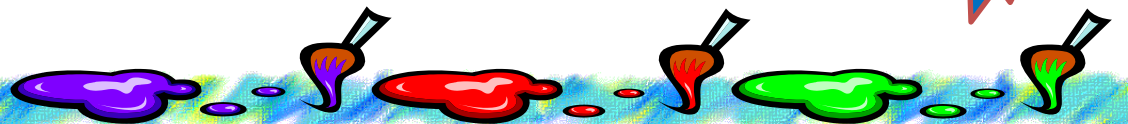
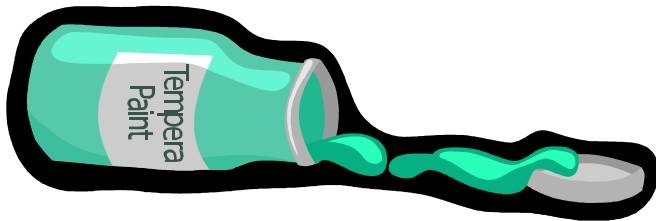
and **light.**





**Various mediums** can be used:

- **Tempera paint**
- **Oil paint**
- **Watercolors**
- **Ink**
- **Acrylic Paint**





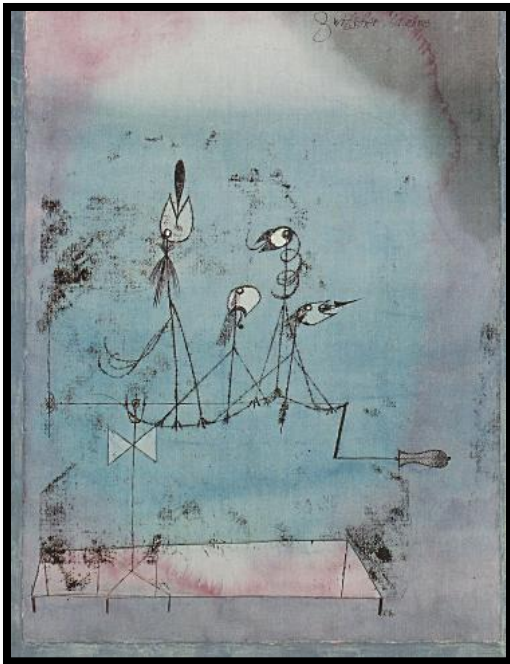
**1879 - 1940**

*(clay)*



# Paul Klee (clay)

Paul Klee was a famous artist who was born in Switzerland.



He created over 10,000 works of art using many different media - oil paints, ink, watercolor, pencil and pastels. He is best known for his watercolor paintings.

The Twittering Machine - 1922



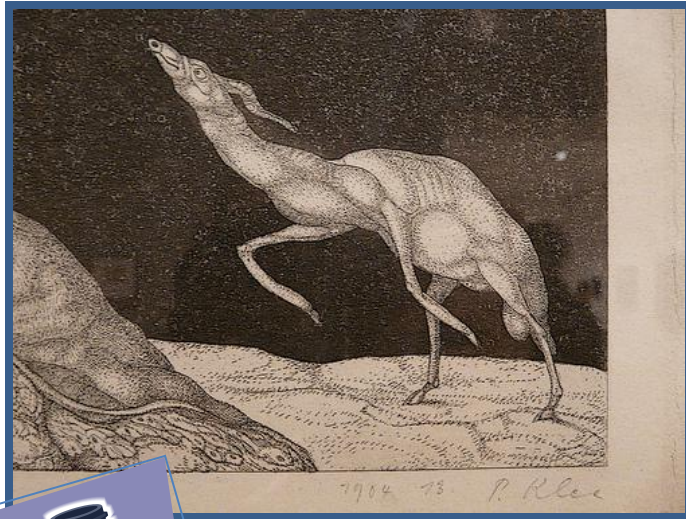
# Paul Klee



**His father was a professor of music and his mother was a singer. As a child Klee learned to play the violin. He also often played with a box of chalk given to him by his grandmother.**



**Paul Klee playing the violin by Alexandra Korsakoff**



**Woman and Beast (detail) - 1904**



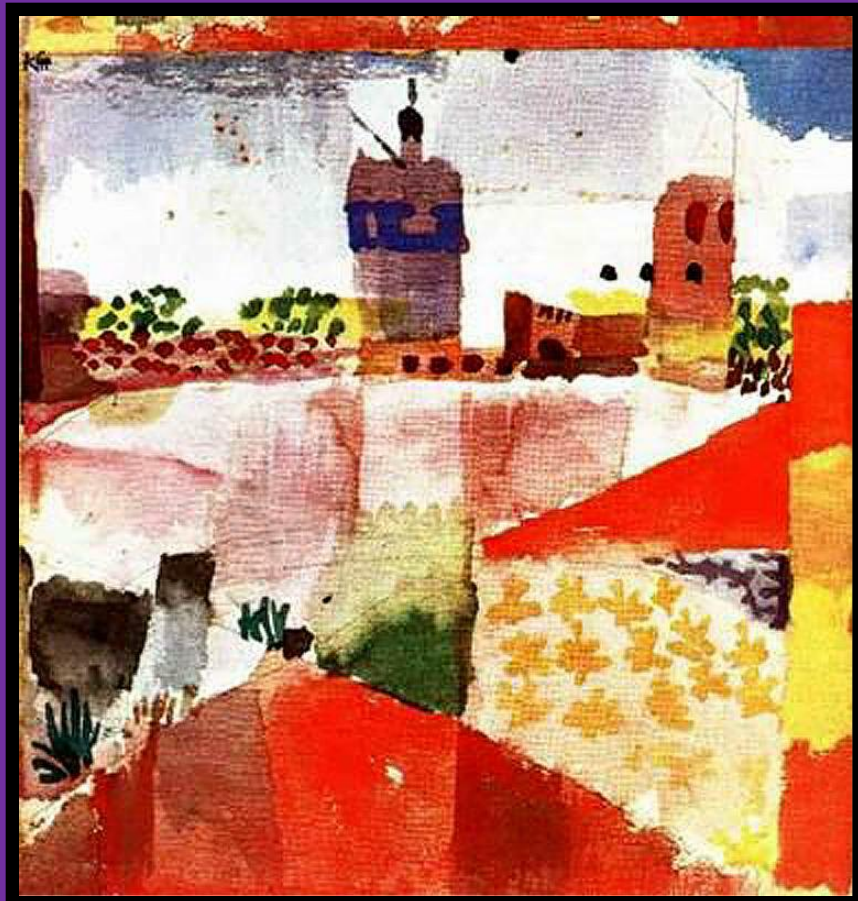
**Klee loved both music and art equally. In his late teens he went to Germany in 1898 to study art. At first he did a lot of pen and ink drawings for books and newspapers.**

**While he studied other great artists, he also played the violin with the symphony orchestra in Bern, Switzerland.**



# Paul Klee

Some of Klee's works are more abstract than others. This painting is considered "semi-abstract."



Hammamet with its Mosque – 1914

Klee became an abstract artist.

You can see the buildings and a field, but they **don't look like** the real things. Here Klee uses playful geometric shapes such as squares, triangles and diamonds to represent hills and fields.

# ABSTRACT ARTISTS



**did not feel that their paintings had to look like the real people or things they were painting.**



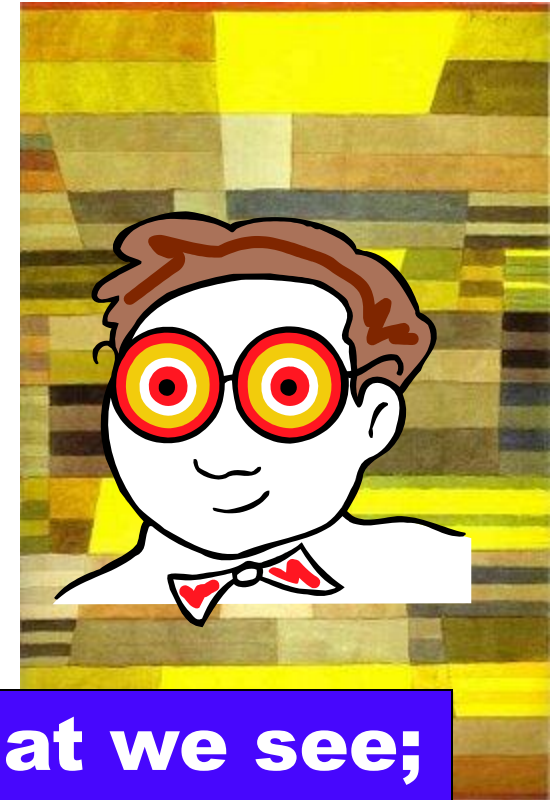
**Instead they used color and shape to show emotion**

# Paul Klee

Klee used abstract art to help the viewers look at the world in new ways.

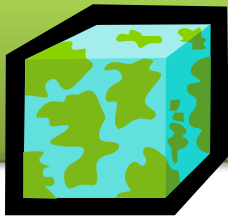


Senecio - 1922  
(Old Man)



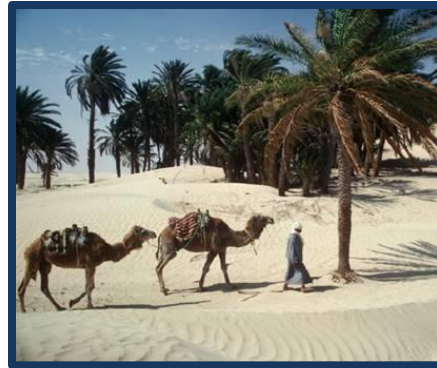
Monument in Fertile  
Country - 1929

**“Art does not reproduce what we see;  
rather, it makes us see.” – Paul Klee**



# Paul Klee

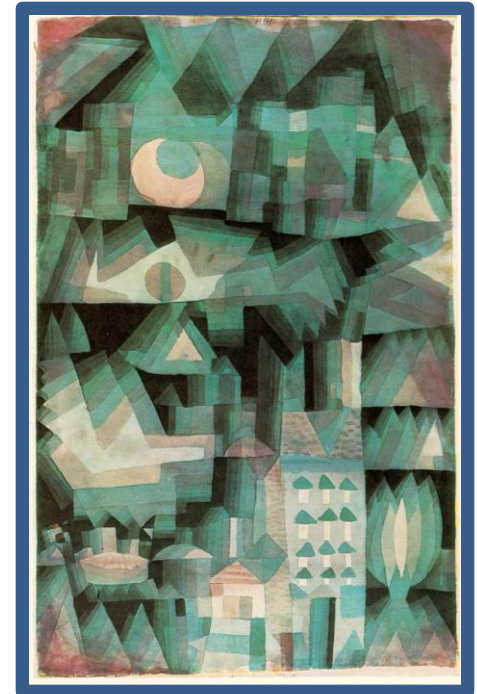
**In 1914, Klee visited sunny Tunisia in northern Africa where he became more aware of how he wanted to use light and bright colors in his works of art.**



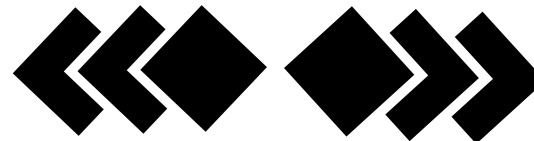
**He was also influenced by the new cubist style of painting, in which shapes of squares and cube like forms are used in expressing what he saw to paint.**



**Motion of a Landscape – 1914**



**Dream City - 1921**



# Paul Klee

Klee was inspired by primitive art as well as by children's drawings. Primitive art is art made by tribal or stone age people.



He liked to study **hieroglyphics** and made up his own symbols in his paintings like a musician uses notes to make a song.

**Hieroglyphics** is a picture writing system like the one the Egyptians used.



Zitronen or  
Lemons  
-1938  
By Paul Klee



# Paul Klee

Klee called his works of art **“the language of signs.”** He used abstract shapes to represent real objects. To him the shapes are images of ideas in the same way that letters represent sounds. Klee’s titles are very important.

**Without a title some of his art work would be hard to understand.**

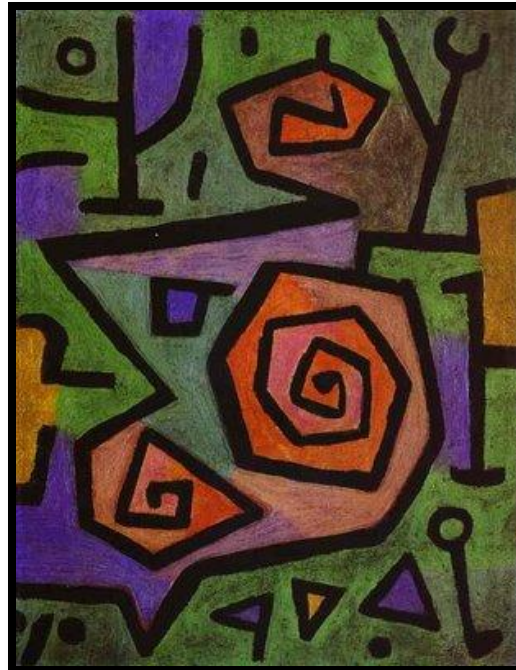
**Can you guess what these paintings are showing?**



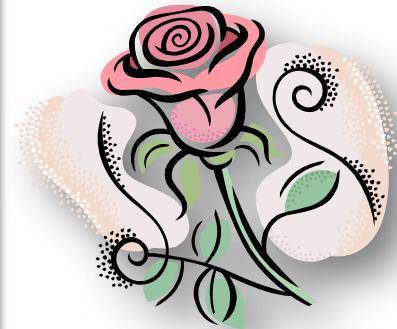
**Lake  
Lucerne,  
Switzerland**



**Park Near  
Lucerne - 1938**



**Heroic Roses  
- 1938**



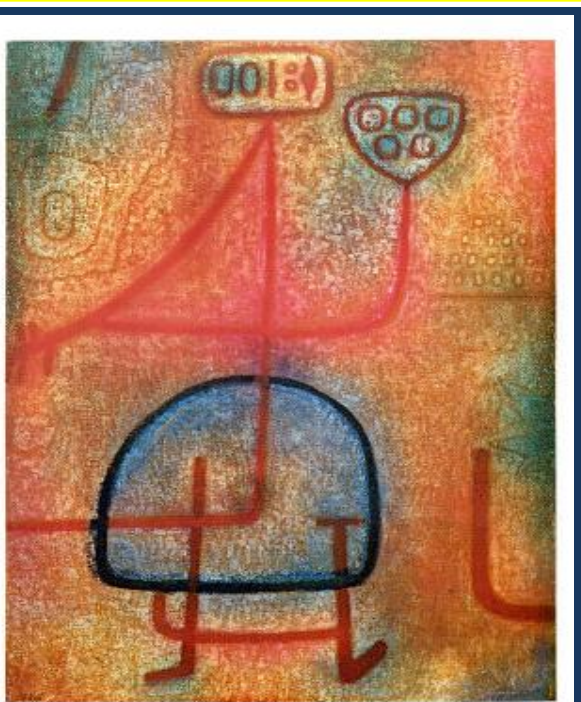
**Roses**



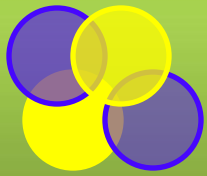
# PAUL KLEE



Can you guess the titles of these paintings?

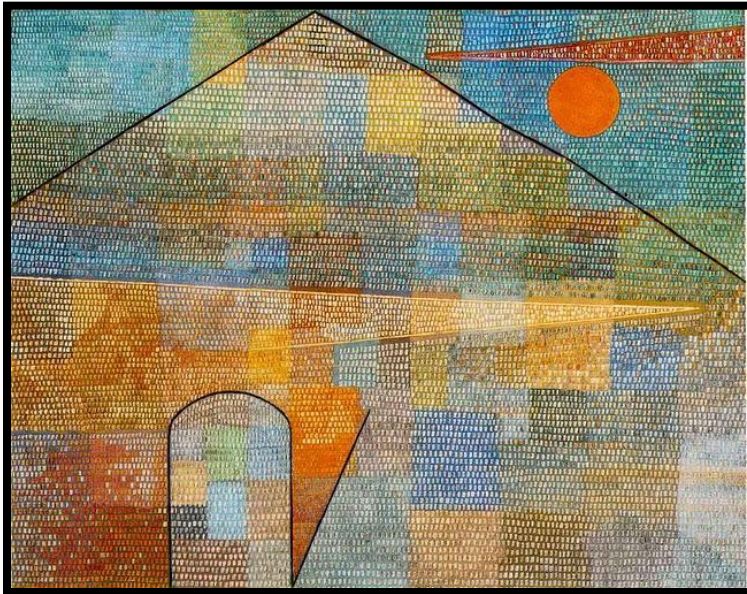






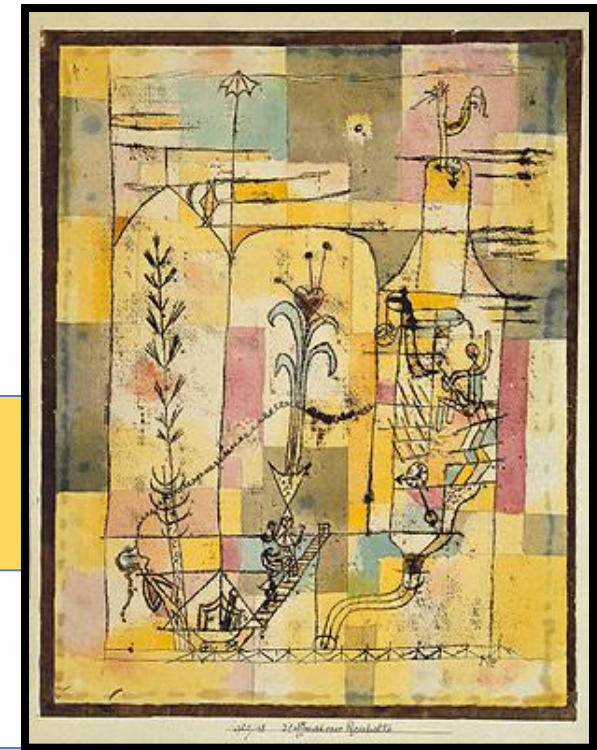
# Paul Klee

**Klee experimented with different techniques, materials and textures.**



**Ad Parnassum  
- 1932**

**This painting is one of his masterpieces. It is created in the Pointillist style, which means it is made up of many small dots of different colors instead of brush strokes.**



**Tale à la  
Hoffmann -  
1921**

**Above Klee uses watercolor, pencil, transferred printed ink on paper bordered with metallic foil. The art work refers to a story "The Golden Pot" by E T A Hoffman.**

# PAUL KLEE

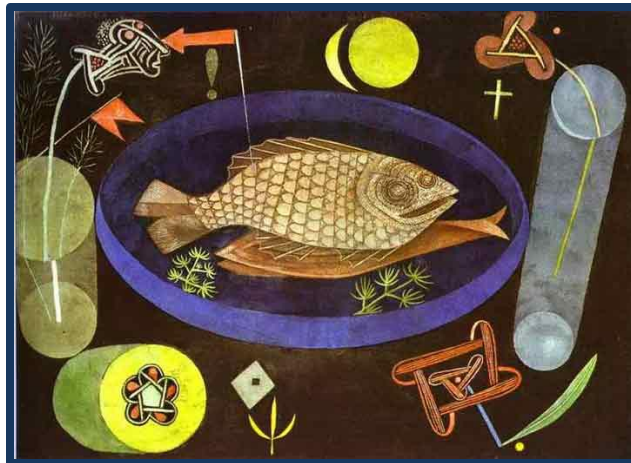


**Klee's art work is hard to classify even for art critics. Even though he liked to use abstract shapes, he would still draw real things into his paintings. Some of his art work was surrealistic, which is like our dreams and others are funny or cartoonish.**

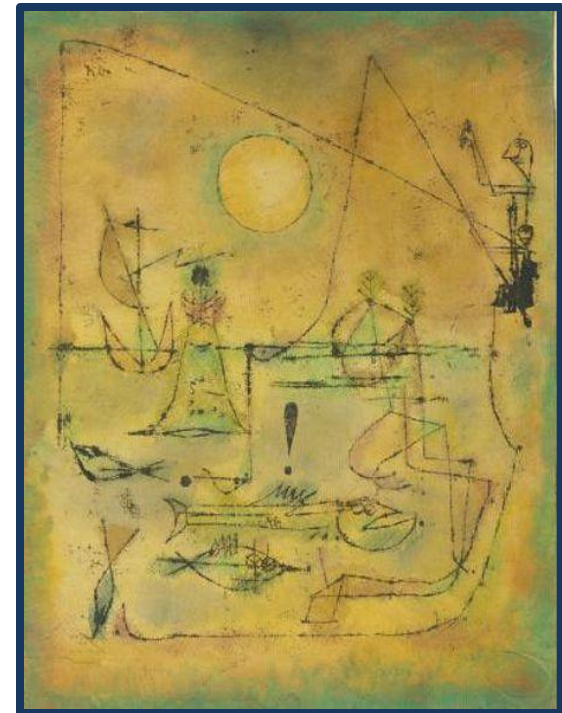


**Red Balloon - 1922**

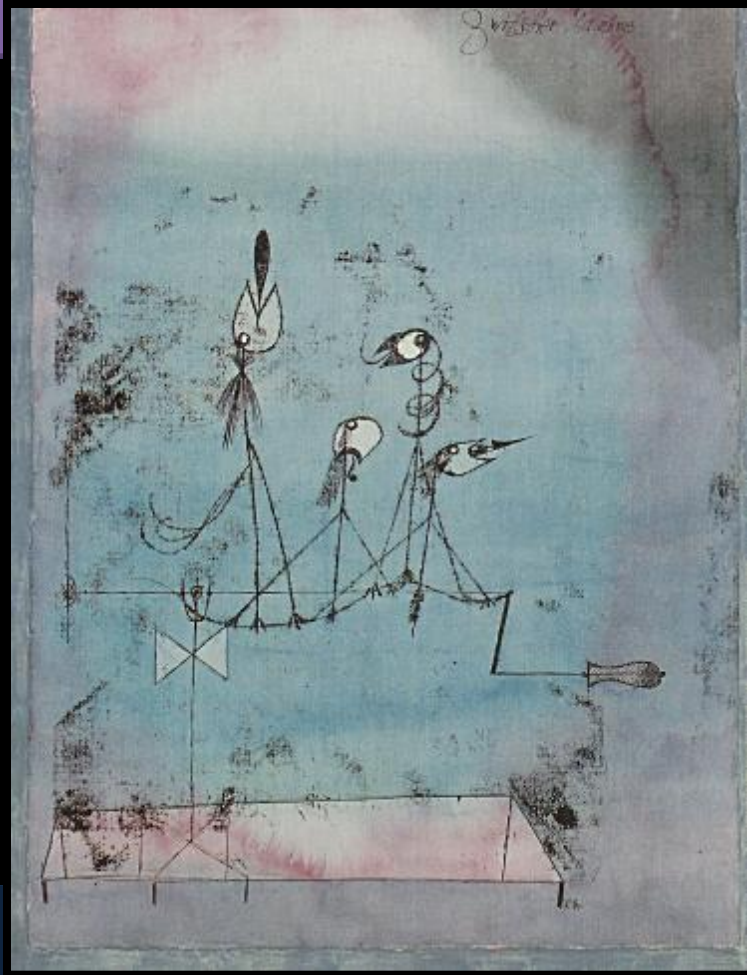
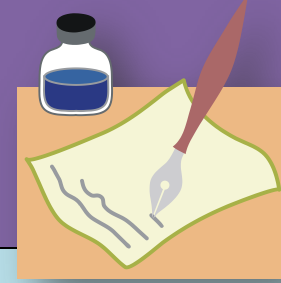
**Around the Fish - 1926**



**They're Biting - 1920**



**Klee once said,  
“A drawing is simply a line going for a walk.”**



***The Twittering Machine*, painted in 1922, is another of Klee’s most famous works of art and also another example of how important his titles are in telling the viewer what his pictures mean.**

**The “twittering” refers to the birds and the “machine” is suggested by the hand crank. Klee was commenting on nature and the appearance of so many machines in the early 1900’s.**

**Klee’s machine is made up of a few simple ink lines and is tinted with watercolor.**

**This painting is in the collection of  
the Museum of Modern Art  
in New York.**

**PAUL KLEE  
(1879 - 1940)**



**Paul Klee died in Switzerland in 1940.**

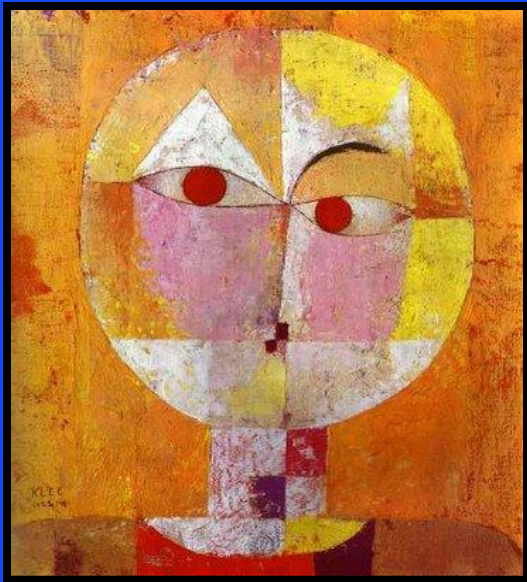
**In 2005 a museum dedicated to him was opened in Bern, Switzerland - Zentrum Paul Klee.**



**The museum houses a collection of about 4,000 of Klee's works of art.**

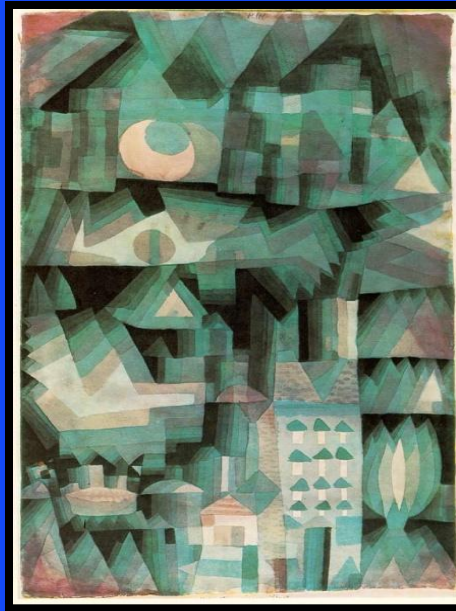
# Paul Klee Art Projects

Pick one of the following projects



**Geometric Man**

**Cubist or  
Shattered Window**



**Primitive  
or Hieroglyphics**

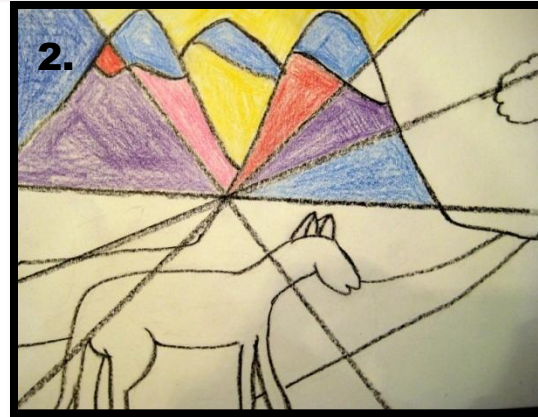
# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Cubist / Shattered Window



**1. LIGHTLY** sketch a window scene, person or animal.

- **Make a point in the middle of the paper and draw 4 lines over the paper crossing over the dot to make pie shapes.**
- Trace ALL lines with a black crayon.**



**2. Color in the shapes not letting same colors touch each other.**



**3. Brush on water to finish. Use a damp brush for bolder colors.**

# **Paul Klee Art Projects**

## **Cubist or Shattered Window**

### **Materials Provided:**

- Watercolor Paper - 9" X 12"
- Watercolor Pencils
- Brushes
- Black Crayon
- Artist Slips

### **Materials Provided by Teacher/ Volunteer:**

- Pencils
- Erasers
- Rulers
- Newspaper
- Paper Towels
- Jars for water
- Clean up materials

### **Process:**

- 1. Talk about drawing a window scene, but don't use details just blocky or thick forms. It will be too hard to color or paint any shape smaller than ½ inch.**
- 2. Discuss with the class:**
  - **Use light pencil lines when drawing.**
  - **When sharpening a watercolor pencil do not sharpen to a tip or the tips break off.**
  - **Use a damp brush when wetting the watercolors at first. The wetter the paper and brush, the lighter the colors become.**
  - **Rinse well between switching colors.**

# **Paul Klee Art Projects**

## **Cubist or Shattered Window**

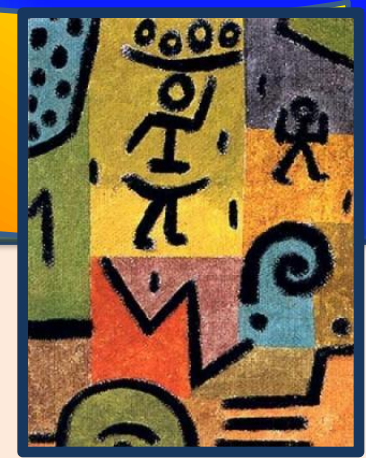
### **Process continued:**

- 3. Pass out watercolor paper and artist slips. Glue the artist slip on one side of the paper and write student's name, teacher's name and date on the artist slip.**
- 4. Sketch a window scene in lightly. Try drawing a person and/or animal like a horse.**
- 5. When the sketch is complete, draw a dot somewhere in the middle of the paper. It does not need to be in the exact center.**
- 6. Using a ruler, draw about 4 lines across the drawing. Each line crosses over the dot forming several pie shapes.**
- 7. Using a black crayon trace the pie shaped lines and your sketch. Make sure the crayon lines connect. (Note: if wanting clear lines like a window use glue and let dry overnight)**
- 8. Color in each shape within the black crayon lines. The goal is to have lots of different colors with out any of the same color touching each other. The heavier the watercolor pencil lines the more color will appear.**
- 12. Pass out brushes, 1 jar of water per student and paper towels. Using a brush and clean water have the students start wetting a shape to smooth the color.**
- 13. When satisfied let the paint dry.**

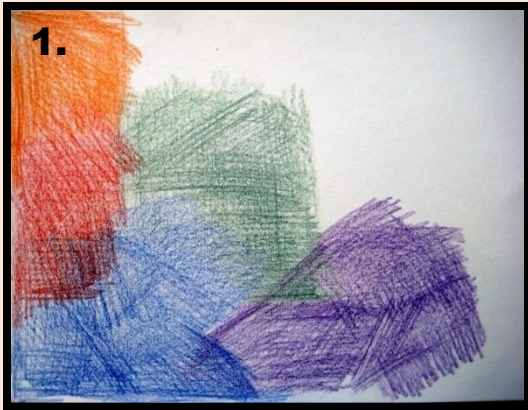


# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Primitive or Hieroglyphics



**1. Thinking of a favorite nature scene and start making blocks of color.**



**2. Cover entire paper till no white is showing.**



3.



**3. Draw in hieroglyphics or simple shapes to represent the nature scene.**



**4. Brush on water to finish. Try circular strokes to blend colors near each other. Or leave in block form. Use a damp brush for bolder colors.**

4.



# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Cubist or Shattered Window

### Materials Provided:

- Watercolor Paper - 9" X 12"
- Watercolor Pencils
- Brushes
- Black Crayon
- Artist Slips

### Materials Provided by Teacher/ Volunteer:

- Newspaper
- Paper Towels
- Jars for water
- Clean up materials

### Process:

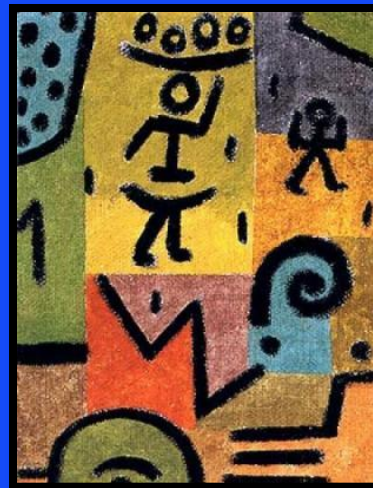
1. Have the students think about their favorite nature scene and colors.
2. Discuss with the class:
  - When coloring with watercolor pencils use cross hatch marks to bolder colors.
  - When sharpening a watercolor pencil do not sharpen to a tip or the tips break off.
  - Use a damp brush when wetting the watercolors at first. The wetter the paper and brush, the lighter the colors become.
  - Rinse well between switching colors.
3. Pass out watercolor paper and artist slips. Glue the artist slip on one side of the paper and write name, teacher's name and date on the artist slip.

# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Cubist or Shattered Window

### Process continued:

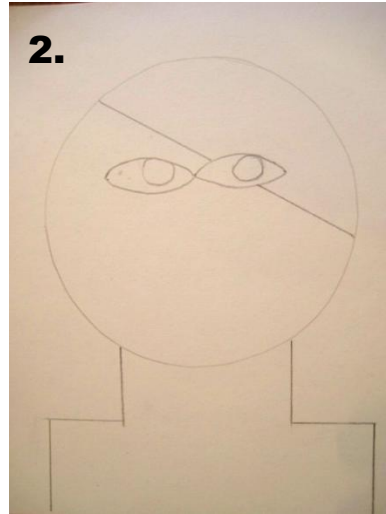
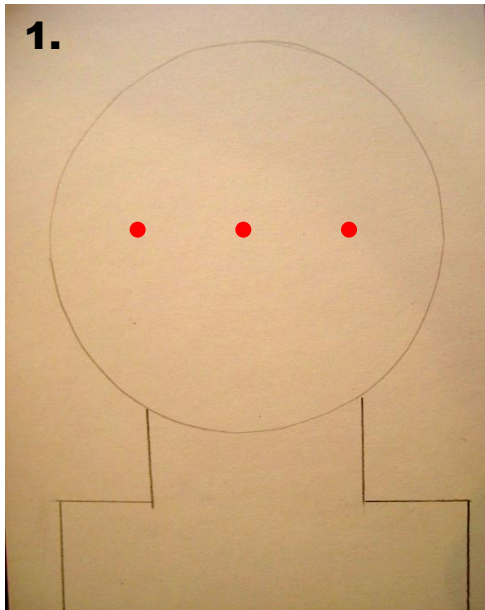
4. Thinking of a favorite nature scene start making blocks of colors using mental picture as a guide. Do not draw any shapes or forms yet.
5. Cover the entire paper using different colors, all cool colors or warm colors. Use 2 different colors to blend colors. Do not leave any white area.
6. Think again of a favorite nature scene and look at the colors. Using a black crayon draw in hieroglyphics which represent the things in this scene. Remember to make marks like stick figures, or simple shapes and lines.
7. Pass out brushes, 1 jar of water per student and paper towels. Using a brush and clean water start wetting a light color for a smooth look. Use circular brush motions to get a transition affect between colors or leave in blocks.
8. When satisfied let the paint dry.



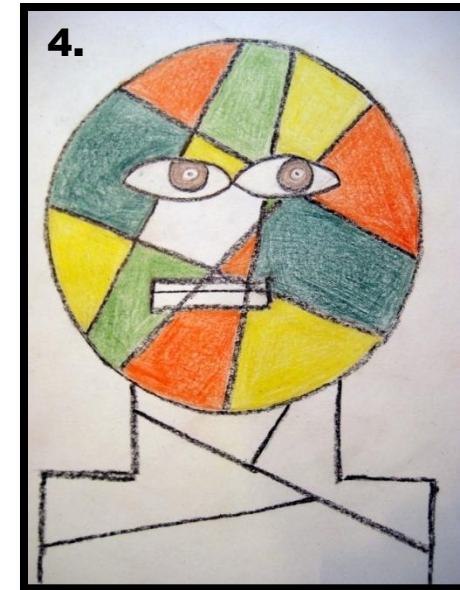
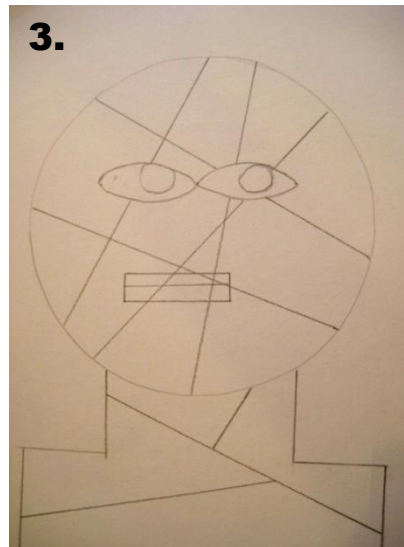
# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Geometric Man

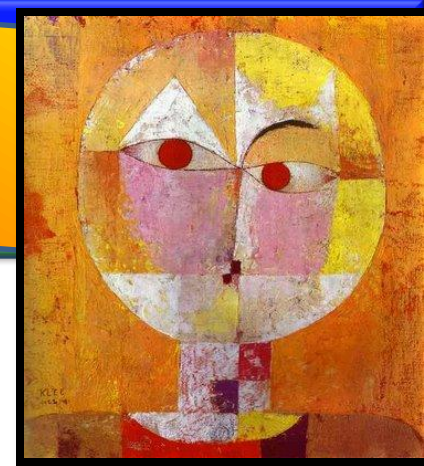
**1. Make a 7" circle in the middle of the paper. Draw in neck & shoulders using straight lines. Make 3 dots evenly spaced to draw eyes using a ruler.**



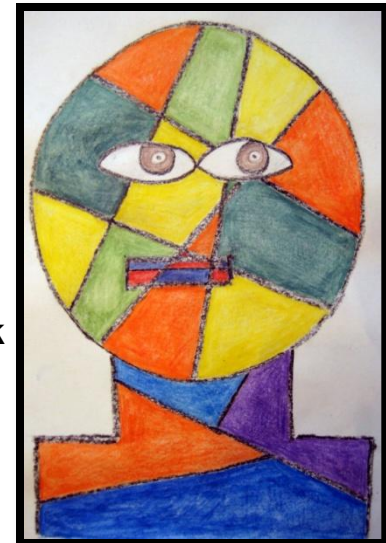
**2. Draw 4 – 5 lines over the face, but jumping over the eyes.**



**3. Add 2 – 3 lines in neck & shoulders. Draw a rectangle for a mouth with a horizontal line.**



**4. Color in the shapes not letting same colors touch each other. Brush on water to finish.**



# **Paul Klee Art Projects**

## **Geometric Man**

### **Materials Provided:**

- Watercolor Paper - 9" X 12"
- 7" circle template
- Watercolor Pencils
- Brushes
- Black Crayon
- Artist Slips

### **Materials Provided by Teacher/ Volunteer:**

- Pencils
- Erasers
- Rulers
- Newspaper
- Paper Towels
- Jars for water
- Clean up materials

### **Process:**

- 1. Cut out 7" circle template for students to use ahead of time. Students can use a compass which can measure inches, if they have one.**
- 2. Discuss with the class:**
  - **Use light pencil lines when drawing.**
  - **When sharpening a watercolor pencil do not sharpen to a tip or the tips break off.**
  - **Use a damp brush when wetting the watercolors at first. The wetter the paper and brush, the lighter the colors become.**
  - **Rinse well between switching colors.**

# **Paul Klee Art Projects**

## **Geometric Man**

### **Process continued:**

- 3. Show picture of Senecio or Old Man and point out the cube shapes and discuss the coloring.**
- 4. Cover the desks with newspaper.**
- 5. Pass out watercolor paper and have students glue the artist slip on one side and write their name, date and teacher's name on it.**
- 6. Either using the template or a compass trace a 7 " circle in the middle of the watercolor paper. Draw the neck and shoulders using straight lines and angles only.**
- 6. To make the eyes centered and evenly spaced, use a ruler and draw three dots  $\frac{1}{3}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  of the way down in the circle.**
- 7. Now draw the eyes by connecting the dots. Add in circles for pupils.**
- 8. Using a ruler draw 4 to 5 intersecting lines across the face, but JUMP OVER the eyes.**
- 9. Draw in a mouth using a simple rectangle with a horizontal line drawn through it.**
- 10. Draw 2 to 3 lines in the neck and shoulder area.**
- 11. When the drawing is done pass out black crayons and trace all the pencil lines with a black crayon making sure to connect all the lines.**

# Paul Klee Art Projects

## Geometric Man

### Process continued:

12. Color in the shapes using different colors, but don't let the same color shape touch each other. The heavier the watercolor pencil lines the more color will appear.
13. Pass out brushes, 1 jar of water per student and paper towels. Using a brush and clean water have the students start wetting a shape to smooth the color.
14. When satisfied let the paint dry.





**“The teaching of the arts and the humanities in our school is essential to all of us. Our ability to communicate effectively, the growth and vitality of our cultural heritage, all depend upon understanding and appreciating The pivotal role of the arts and the humanities In developing a truly literate society.”**

**~Andrew Haiskell, Chairman  
President’s Committee on Arts & the Humanities  
Chairman of the Board, Time, Inc.**

